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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to
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TENNIS COURTS OPEN.

New Home of the Beretania Club
Soon Ready for Occupancy.

The new club house of the Beretania Tennis Club near Thomas Square has been nearly completed and within a short time the club will move into its new quarters. The new house is to be one of the finest on the Islands. It is to have a large lanai, reception room and separate apartments, together with baths and showers for ladies and gentlemen.

There are three courts and they are being rolled to put them into the best possible condition for playing. The new grounds are located on the lot owned and generously contributed for use by Charles Cooke. The membership of the club has now risen to forty. An opening reception and tournament is anticipated within the next month, at which time the grounds will be open to the inspection of the public.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

ILLIONS in war array welcome thy natal day,
Child of Eternity.
Becking with blood, earth greets thee on thy birth,
Twentieth Century.
Nations alert and armed, power and pride at stake,
Monsters of greed, alarmed, know not what path to take.
What will the future bring? Powers defiance fling
One to the other.

After all Love hath wrought must the last fight be fought—
Brother to brother?

Tho' still the battle rage—shot-torn be history's page—
What of Fraternity?

Must human-kind endure hell till the world be pure,
Twentieth Century?

God let the smiles and tears, man's joy and sorrow,
Of the next hundred years, a brief tomorrow.

Foretell their import now that men may make a vow,
One to the other—

And peace-stand, advancing hand in hand,
Brother with brother.

Tho' bloody sweat and tears speak for the former years—
Cycle of Destiny—

Yet let it not so be, for peace man looks to thee,
Twentieth Century.

But if War's cruel reign, born of the hate of Hell,
Yet fills the world with pain—let thou its funeral knell

Sound e'er thy days shall cease, filling the earth with peace.

Peace to Humanity.

For peace the world today, to God, thy guide, doth pray—
Twentieth Century.

WILLIAM F. SABIN.



HON. E. BARTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.



SIR PHILLIP FYSH, TASMANIA.



HON. J. R. DICKSON, QUEENSLAND.
FIVE EMINENT AUSTRALIAN STATEMEN WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.



HON. ALFRED DEAKIN, VICTORIA.



HON. C. T. KINGSTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Great Federation In Southern Seas.

New Commonwealth Has Remarkable Resources.

TODAY the Australian Federation is being inaugurated at Melbourne, the temporary capital. The bill which passed the British parliament creating the commonwealth of Tasmania and four Australian states was the outcome of a long struggle. The federation movement began in 1852 but only took on a pronounced and tangible form in 1886 when a conference was held at Hobart, in Tasmania, to consider a plan of union. Several plans of government, one of them like that of the United States, were voted down. The measure which recently passed Parliament was drawn by a federal conference held at Melbourne in 1890. The form of government adopted by the federal Parliament within us

the Australian states may be briefly outlined as follows: A Governor-General is to be appointed by the Queen and is to have a salary of £2,000 a year. A federal executive council is to be chosen by him from the states originally forming the union. Provision is made for the accession of colonies not now joining, it being expected that New Zealand and possibly other colonies, belonging to England may come in. The Governor-General is to summon the federal Parliament within six

months of the date of the establishment of the commonwealth and there must be a session each year. The Parliament is to consist of the Queen, a Senate and House of Representatives—the Senators elected for six years, half of them retiring in rotation every three years. There are to be six Senators for each state. The Representatives are to be elected on a population basis, no state to have less than five, and the figure is to be 100,000. The figures are to be as follows: Tasmania, 100,000; New South Wales, 1,000,000; Victoria, 1,000,000; Queensland, 1,000,000; South Australia, 1,000,000; Western Australia, 1,000,000; and the Northern Territories, 100,000. The members are to be paid £2,000 a year.

The bill is to continue for three years, but to be subject to dissolution. Federal ministers must be members either of the House or the Senate. Any bill may originate in the House. The Senate may suggest amendment, but the power of the purse rests with the House. In other matters the two houses are to be as follows: The Senate is to be 60 members, the House 100. The members are to be paid £2,000 a year. The bill is to be paid £2,000 a year.

The Senate again withdraws against the bill, unless within the colony of New South Wales, not less than 100 miles distant from Sydney. The Earl of Beauchamp will be the first Governor-General; and at the ceremony today the Duke of York will be present as the representative of the crown.

Australia is a country as large as the United States, excepting Alaska and the Philippines, and only 60,000 square miles less than the area of all Europe. Its resources in stock, minerals and agricultural products are very great.

WANTS SEE
ENDOWED

Bishop Willis' Appeal
To Anglicans.

URGES NEED OF UNITY

The Venerable Prelate Says Staff
of Clergy Here Should
Be Doubled.

BISHOP WILLIS, of the Anglican Church, wants an endowed See in Honolulu. In a letter to his flock he states his view of the church situation here as follows:

My Dear People: It is under no ordinary circumstances that I write to you this New Year's greetings to all members of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, wishing every one earthly happiness and prosperity, and above all, that you may be filled with that peace and joy in believing which comes from fellowship with God the Father, through His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.

The occasion is one which none of us have seen before or will see again—the beginning of a century. At midnight on December 31st, the nineteenth century ended, and we passed, not only into a New Year, but a New Century. This New Year's Day marks an epoch which no thoughtful person will lightly disregard. What hopes and anticipations it inspires! Compare the condition of the world in 1801 with its condition now. What progress and advancement has been made! What discoveries have been recorded! What triumphs have been won of mind over matter; that is of man over nature! We cannot suppose that the future will be less fruitful than the past. But who can say what the new century will in store, what changes it will bring, what discoveries it will witness, what further advances it will be given to man to make in subduing the forces of nature, and in exercising that lordship over the earth, which was given him at the creation when God made him to have dominion over the works of His hands, and put all things in subjection under his feet?

The thought of this sovereignty of man over the natural world ought to fill all hearts with humble gratitude and praise to the Creator of the world. Who has bestowed on man, created after His own image, the power to penetrate into the mysteries that surround him, and make them subservient to his needs.

And let us not fail to recognize in all that is going on around us, in political changes, in wars and rumors of wars, not less than in the conquests of science, the hand of Almighty God carrying out His own eternal counsels of preparing the world for the second advent of His incarnate Son, when He shall come to judge mankind for whose salvation He was born in Bethlehem nineteen centuries ago.

And then again the circumstances under which this century begins with us as a Church are of no ordinary kind. The Anglican Church of Hawaii, as an offshoot of the Anglican Church of the Holy Catholic Church, whose mission it is to prepare the way for the second coming of the Lord, occupies the unique position of being the first missionary diocese established by the Church of England beyond the limits of the British Empire. As the one diocese of the Anglican Communion in the Western Pacific it has furnished a connecting link between the dioceses on the west coast of America, and those in the British Colonies to the South.

Shall this link now be broken, and this diocese be extinguished in consequence of the political changes which have made these Islands a territory of the United States? This change, as yet are aware, has been made the occasion for the withdrawal of the entire subsidy which the diocese has hitherto received from the mother church, through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and no corresponding aid is offered by the American branch of the Anglican Communion.

As a diocese, we, therefore, find ourselves thrown upon our own resources, supported by such assistance as we may receive from fellow churchmen in other dioceses who realize and sympathize with our difficulties. If, on the one hand, it appears a hardship that all external aid should cease in an unprecedented manner, yet, on the other hand, what a glorious opportunity is given you, if only you can rise to it, to show to the rest of Christendom that you do not intend that the See of Honolulu shall be extinguished, nor that the staff of clergy shall be reduced. The future of the diocese now, in a great measure, rests with you, the laity—the People of God. According to ancient custom the Bishop should be supported by the faithful of his own diocese. If steps were at once taken for the endowment of the See, we should not be so far removed, as is generally supposed, from obtaining recognition by the American Church as a Diocese, rather than as a Missionary jurisdiction. But to reach this point there must be a united effort on the part of all members of the church throughout these Islands. All must work together for the glory of God and the advancement of His church. All individual and sectional interests must be laid aside. It was inevitable under the conditions that had to be met in the early stage of our organization that anomalies should have arisen. The time has now come when nothing out of line should any longer be tolerated. Already an exaggerated view of an anomalous state of things, as seen from a distance, has caused our reputation to suffer, attention being thereby drawn away from the quiet, earnest work that has all the while been going on.

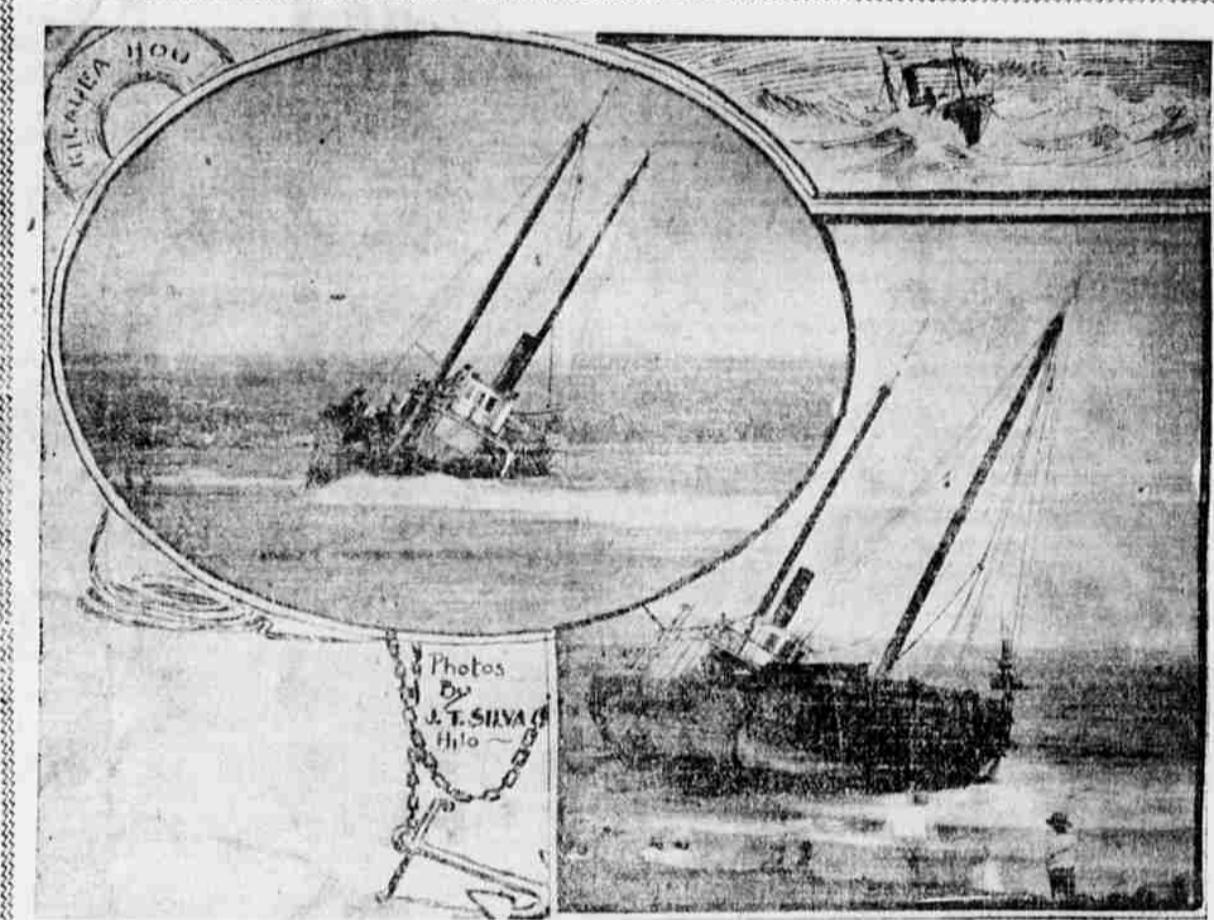
If, forgetting those things that are behind, and pressing forward to the future, all unite in a common aim to establish the church, whose privileges they enjoy, upon a permanent foundation in these Islands, the first decade of the new century may see the Bishop endowed, the cathedral completed, and the staff of clergy doubled. Only let there be unity of spirit and a tenacious grasp of purpose, and who can say what may not be achieved with the blessing of God upon our efforts. Praying that the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may be with you all, I remain,

Affectionately yours,
ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.
January 1, 1901.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 15.—It will be remembered that last year an article very disrespectful to the Prince and Princess Imperial was published in a Christian periodical called the Seinen-no-Fukin, published in Tokio. The writer, publisher and printer of the magazine were subsequently prosecuted and sentenced in the Tokio District Court, the two first-named to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 yen each and the third to one year and six months and a fine of 50 yen. All the prisoners having appealed against the decision, the hearing came on in the Tokio Court of Appeal on Friday. Half a dozen counsel appeared for the defence. The proceedings, however, were conducted in camera.

BONES OF THE OLD KILAUEA HOU SEEM
TO HAVE FOUND A GRAVE IN HILO'S SANDS

Wilder's Steamship Company's Oldest Vessel Driven Ashore By a Baby Cyclone and Left Stranded on the Beach Where She Will Be Sold.



The Kilauea Hou Ashore at Hilo.

UNUSUAL as it may appear to those not well acquainted with these balmy latitudes, a baby cyclone was the cause of the wreck of the steamship Kilauea Hou, of Wilder's Steamship Company, at Hilo last Thursday. A small tropical cyclone, or whirlwind, struck the vessel while she was at anchor in Hilo Bay and drove her ashore, where she was soon filled with water and sand, and where it did not take very long for her seams to open as she strained.

The wreck was one of those things which could not possibly have been avoided. Captain Berg, who, by the way, was in command of the vessel for the first time, was not in any way to blame, and the company does not in the least hold him responsible for the loss of the Kilauea Hou.

The whirlwind was as sudden as it was unexpected, and it was not ten minutes after the cyclone struck the steamship that she was high on the beach; five minutes later she was so embedded in the sand that it would not have been possible to pull her off under any circumstances.

The whirlwind showed its work very plainly, for it twisted the vessel in a circle. It was after midnight when she was carried onto the beach, and it was impossible for any one to know of the approach of the sudden and powerful wind.

The Kilauea Hou was the only one of the Island steamers built in these Islands, and was the oldest of Wilder's fleet. She was built by Tibbets and Sorenson for Captain Hobron in 1878. In the year 1884 Captain Hobron sold her to Wilder's Steamship Company. She had been engaged in the trade between Honolulu and Kahului. After she was taken by Wilder's Company she was put on the Hamakua Coast, where she has been ever since. She has been in constant service, and was always considered a splendid vessel. She will be sold, as she now lies on Waiakea beach, for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

ANGLICAN INTERESTS.

Diocesan Magazine Notes the Points
Made by Bishop Hall.

The Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, contributes a valuable article on the situation to The Churchman of December 1, 1900, which every one should read. It is clear to the bishop:

1. That our Trust Deeds distinctly require the use of the prayer-book of the Church of England.
2. That the Anglican Church in Hawaii has all along been more independent of the Church of England than the church in Haiti is of the American church.
3. That the S. P. G. is in error in supposing that the American church could at once assume responsibility for the diocese. Because—
4. The case of accepting and adopt-

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

First National Bank and the Savings
Company Take Action.

The directors of the First National Bank and of the First American Trust and Savings Company met Monday and declared a dividend on the stock of the two institutions. The dividend is payable out of the net earnings of the two corporations since they began business on October of last year, under their present respective names.

The dividend is \$1.25 a share for the three months; or at the rate of five per cent per annum. Previous to declaring the dividend an amount exceeding the net profits required by law was transferred to the surplus fund. The profits of the predecessor of the two present institutions, the "American Bank of Hawaii," are not included in the dividend, but are carried as undivided profits.

There were no pardons yesterday from Oahu prison.



HON. E. BARTON, NEW SOUTH WALES. SIR PHILLIP FYSH, TASMANIA. HON. J. R. DICKSON, QUEENSLAND. HON. ALFRED DEAKIN, VICTORIA. HON. C. T. KINGSTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CONCERNS OF HAWAII

More Porto Ricans to Arrive.

OTHER LABOR SOURCES

Wilcox and His Plans--Pearl Harbor May Be Opened--Gear at Washington.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The supply of labor for the plantations of Hawaii will be ample or nearly so by spring if the plans which have been matured and are now working toward fulfillment by George E. Baldwin, the representative of the Planters' Association, do not miscarry. Mr. Baldwin, who has his headquarters in New York, spends much of his time in consultation with the heads of the department of immigration here, and with those high in the Treasury Department. Mr. Baldwin has assured the authorities that he has determined to have nothing to do with the attempts to run in immigrants, and has established such relations that there will be no suspicion of his connivance with smuggling laborers. This was shown in the case of the Bark Swallow case, where the captain is now held under large bonds for the landing of nearly fifty Portuguese laborers at a point near New Bedford recently. Mr. Baldwin is securing many Portuguese laborers from among the milhandois in that vicinity, but he was not suspected of trying to land these men, who got away so soon that they have not been apprehended as yet.

The last shipment—that of the Porto Ricans by way of San Francisco, and that of a trainload of Portuguese from Vancouver—was arranged by him, and he has his plans made for the sending of two more shipments from the same ports, leaving for Hawaii about December 27th. In both cases there will be larger bodies of men than were sent by the steamers sailing December 13th. The class of workers now being collected for service there is good, according to Mr. Baldwin, men who have been accustomed to labor in cane fields, and they will therefore be accustomed to the class of work they will meet when they reach the plantations of the Islands. The Porto Ricans may be classed according to the views held by many persons I have met here, as a somewhat doubtful quantity in the social community. They are not accustomed to the conditions which obtain in the Islands. They do not in their own country work the year through as they will do in Hawaii, but work for the crop with a period of idleness, when they give full rein to their passions, those for drink and gambling. The latter may be classed as their ruling passions, and they indulge them to the full whenever they get hold of any money. They are not a cleanly people, and will not a lot of teaching before they are up to the progressive level that they must attain soon after coming into contact with the working people of the Islands.

There will be, however, no danger that there may not come to the Islands plenty of men who have known hard work in tropical heat, for the outlook for thousands of Portuguese is backed by the prospect that before the end of the year there will be an influx of Italians direct from their own country, bound to the Islands. By reason of certain publications which have been made in the leading New York Italian paper, *Il Diario*, there has arisen a strong inclination on the part of the Italians in their own country to try their fortunes in the Pacific. The government has taken so much interest in the movement that there has been asked a report from the consul general at New York and the Italian consul, Rosati, has been called home by the government to place the facts before the people in the best light. Within the past months, according to cables, the applications of hundreds of Italians to leave their homes for Hawaii, have been refused, and this is taken to mean that there will be no permits to immigrants until the government is satisfied that there are conditions in Hawaii which will make the establishment of an Italian colony there possible under conditions favorable to the emigrants. Once the assurances which Rosati said before leaving New York he was ready to give are communicated to the government, there may be expected an announcement of the starting for Hawaii of large bodies of the peasants of the south of Italy. One good feature of this proposed kind of immigration is that there will be a process of choosing men in preparing for the sending to the Pacific of these workers. The men will be chosen from among the applicants who come from the already overcrowded farming communities, and thus there will be as small a percentage of the bravos from the slums of the large cities as is possible. It is seldom that the anarchist comes from the farm, and so there appears little chance that the work-loving quiet citizen of the south will be transformed into the trouble-maker as soon as he reaches a free country.

From observations made when crossing the country recently there are many reasons for the belief that should the plan of buying small acreages of cane in farms on the share be followed in any extent by the planters, and the facts placed before the young farmers of the country, there will be the most desirous class of people from the small farm-owners of the States as ready to move to Hawaii as are the Italians and Portu-

guese laborers mentioned. Recent years have shown great changes in climatic conditions in some of the States here, and the decrease of farming land in sections which a few years ago were most productive, and the conversion of vast tracts into grazing country has been remarkable. There are now farmers who three years ago were of the most prosperous, who find that the changes due perhaps to the cutting of the timber, have so reduced the rainfall that their yield of grain is too small to make the cultivation of the soil productive of profit. Thus the rich river bottoms of old are returning to grazing land, and the men who throw upon them are seeking new homes. This condition in the west is, on a par with the overcrowding of the farms of the eastern States, and the result is that wide-spread knowledge of the conditions here would result in many farmers, principally young men, taking themselves to a new land.

WILCOX AT WASHINGTON.

Delegate Wilcox has arrived and been sworn into office as the Representative of the Territory of Hawaii on the floor of the House of Representatives without objection from any member. It was a quiet little scene after the expectations that had been aroused by the numerous threats of obstruction. Mr. Wilcox came to Washington by the southern route through New Orleans to escape the cold of the north. His arrival was unheralded and when he had been domiciled at the Normandie early Saturday morning his first caller was his friend, Delegate Pedro Perea, of New Mexico, who, only giving him time to erase the dust of travel, took him to the Capitol and had him presented to the Speaker, his credentials examined and then when the journal of the House had been read, he was escorted to the bar of the House and there sworn into office.

During his stay in Washington last winter Mr. Wilcox made many friends and he was greeted by them during the short time that he spent at the Capitol. It was a day of becoming acquainted with the routine of duty rather than of attempts to work for the new Delegate. He said that the time for his endeavor would come later and that half the battle is in being prepared for it. Wilcox's secretary, David Kalauokalani Jr., was shown about the necessary offices and prepared for his labors. This and the meetings with men met during the last session took up the most of the afternoon, and Wilcox did nothing more but talk to newspaper men during his evening; in fact, he was given no time for other tasks had he set them for himself.

Wilcox has made a very fair impression by his utterances. He has told everyone that there is complete content among the Hawaiians, as the people have found that they are freer under the United States than under their own monarch, and that they would not change if they could. He said, in answer to one inquiry, if he intended to take any radical steps, that most certainly he did not, for the reason that as a Hawaiian he was here for the good of the Territory and would work along the lines which seemed to offer the best results for the entire people. Mr. Wilcox told me that he would devote his energies during the short time of Congress to the cable bill and those for the harbors and improvements as outlined before his departure. Mrs. Wilcox was greatly fatigued by the long rail journey and declared that she would hardly go back to the Islands very soon because of the travel necessary. She said that she would establish herself soon in a home and get an opportunity to have some of the comforts which are not obtainable in hotel life and which are so much missed by the visiting plantation men.

On the arrival of Wilcox, for the purpose of having the matters well before the committees, the bills necessary to carry out the recommendations of Secretary Cooper had been introduced by request of Mr. Barham of California. In the matter of the lighthouses the bill provides for the building of the four which were recommended and the measure also attaches the lighthouses of Hawaii to the Twelfth District, which takes in California. In the matter of public buildings, a bill provides for the postoffice and Custom house at Hilo and for the purchase of a site at Honolulu. The Pearl Harbor improvement is left in the hands of the Naval Committee, and in the matter of harbors improvements there can be nothing done at this session but to ask for the surveys of the various harbors and landings which may have the aid of the Government later, as it is a rule of both Houses that no money shall be appropriated for work except where an examination and estimate has been made by the engineer department of the War Office.

Mr. Wilcox says he will give much attention to the cable bill and conditions which have arisen recently seem to give some hope of the success of that measure, the only cloud being the fact that the revenue will be reduced much by the passage of the new revenue bill that some expenditures may be cut off. Cables of Michigan, who introduced the bill for the cable, which provides for the ownership of it by the Government, in contradistinction to the old bill, which gave a subsidy to a private corporation, has been very active in the past week. He wants to have the bill considered in the House, it having passed the Senate during the long session, and will endeavor to have a rule given which will set aside a day soon after the close of the holiday recess to add him with the Rules Committee. He has been circulating a petition which has had attached the signatures of over 150 members of the House, asking that a day be given to the bill should he succeed in getting the rules. There is no doubt but that the bill will go through, as it has many friends, among them the most active men in the House.

Wilcox will be unable, however, according to the present outlook, to accomplish one of his avowed objects, to have an amendment to the bill which will permit the use of the Hawaiian language in the courts. There would be much discussion of this measure and it would be opposed to such an extent that it is impossible at this time to predict its fate.

He has not, however, given up the cause of the former Queen, saying that will come up later.

HAWAII LEFT OUT.

The stock just passed has witnessed one of the remarkable ceremonies of the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the capital of the nation in the District of Columbia. It was a notable gathering of prominent men all over the country. There were the governors of twenty-two States and Territories. There was a luncheon with the President, a ride down the avenue with military escort and guests, the hour of the House, when the members of both Houses were honored upon their arrival.

This feature was that among the delegations from the various States and Territories there was none from the Territories. This was the result of an oversight, and though efforts were made when the matter was called to the attention of the committee in

the House who would accept, so it came about that the name of Hawaii was not in the list and will not be when history takes up the celebration and makes it part of the records of the nation's capital.

PEARL HARBOR.

The long-delayed work of cutting through the reef which shuts in Pearl Harbor may now be advertised at any day and within thirty days after the placing of the advertisement the work will be under way. The delay which has marked this work has been due to several causes, not the least of which has been the desire of the Navy Department to have secure within the harbor the land it will need for the establishment of the proposed naval station.

Major Horner, in charge of the work of rivers and harbors at San Francisco, was sent to Hawaii and a report upon the dredging was made two years ago, but this was not enough to start the enterprise. There were to be even some delays. There were new maps and the land which was wanted could not be selected with any certainty. Even yet this has not been done if the reports of certain officers in the Navy Department are to be believed. But the work is so urgent now that the War Department is ready to proceed and orders which may result in the completion of the task this winter have been sent out.

Several efforts have been made by the friends of the Navy Department to have the appropriation for this purpose turned over to the Navy, but the War Department has succeeded through its friends in having the money kept where it was placed by Congress, and may ultimately succeed in accomplishing the task which will mean so much for the Island.

GEAR AT WASHINGTON.

George D. Gear, who is here in the two-fold capacity of aspirant for a Judgeship and watcher of the interests of the Territory, has begun to fight against the continuation in office of Delegate Wilcox. Mr. Gear did not arrive in time to get his machinery in motion so as to prevent the seating of the Delegate, and so must make the fight in the Committee on Elections. In pursuance of this plan he has seen several members of that committee, and will be given a chance to get in his arguments, which will be of the form of the brief which he submitted in the courts in Hawaii, when the question of the legality of the election was raised there. The committee will meet again after the holiday recess, and then will come the time of war, the fight being made upon the legality of the proclamation for the election and the rights of the people of Hawaii to have a Delegate before there has been specific legislation by the Legislature, providing for the holding of the election for a Delegate.

The argument of Mr. Gear is thus expressed:

"There is no law of the Islands under which such an election could be held. There is an old law of the Hawaiian Republic which authorizes the election of a State Legislature, and it was at this election that the ballots were cast for Wilcox to be Delegate in Congress. Wilcox does not represent the American people now resident in Hawaii. He represents the Kanakas solely. The natives did not know what they were doing when they voted for him, and he and his followers so represented the situation that his election, in my opinion, will be declared invalid. "During his campaigning tours Wilcox electioneered with especial activity among the Kanakas. He told the natives, very few of whom can speak a word of English, that it was the desire of their English Queen that he should be their King. Washington is a Delegates. A great many of the Kanakas, naturally, still remain loyal to their Queen, and when Wilcox made this plea, he captured them. But even when they understood their ballots, very few of them never fully appreciated until now.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.—The Boers attacked Zonfontein December 14th, but were beaten off.

BRITISH RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The War Office made the following announcement last evening: "In view of the general position in South Africa the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged: Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready. The colonial police will be increased to 16,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be despatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents. Three thousand extra horses beyond the usual monthly supply have been contracted for."

The Secretary of State for War, Sir John Brodrick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa members of the imperial garrison were paid 5 shillings instead of 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

BRITISH OFFICIAL VIEWS.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 20.—A Government memorandum issued this evening makes the following announcement: "The principal seat of action has been transferred to the northern part of Cape Colony. Early on December 16th a large body of Boers crossed the Orange river toward Burgersdorp. A British force followed, to avoid which the Boers turned westward and occupied Venterstadt December 18th, but they evacuated the town the same day on the approach of the British and marched in the direction of Stirlingburg.

"The Boers, however, have been intercepting and finding difficulty in moving in any direction, as Strinsburg, Burgersdorp, Stormberg, Rosmead and Naauwpoort are all strongly held by the Boers and the Orange river has risen considerably in their rear.

"Another 2,000 Boers crossed at Sand Drift, making for Colesberg, but on the approach of a British force they diverged and occupied Phillipstown December 19th, cutting the telegraph wires near Phillipstown. Early this morning a large portion of these Boers reached Haak Kraal station and cut the line there.

"Considerable reinforcements have been sent to De Aar and Hanover and it is expected that further invasion will now be stopped except in the case of scouting parties, which may slip through to raid cattle and to obtain much needed supplies."

"Hitherto there has been very little fighting, as the enemy in every instance have retired before the British. They took our garrison of twenty men at Venterstadt prisoners, but the Maagisterland garrison repulsed their attack inflicting heavy loss, after some house fighting and a refusal of a demand to surrender."

"It is probable that of the two invading forces the former is a part of De Wet's command and the latter of General Macnaul's, and the latter is the more numerous."

Arthur Macnaul of the well-known San Francisco firm of Macnaul & Co., and who passed through here a few months ago on his wedding tour, carries his arm in a sling as the result of attempting to shoot a pistol without removing the cartridge. Rumors were reported about in San Francisco that Mr. Macnaul had attempted suicide. This was emphatically denied by the family.

CAPE DUTCH AID BOERS

Serious Trouble For
British.

OUTLOOK VERY SQUALLY

Kimberley Threatened and Burghers
Descend Once More Upon the
Cape Colony Garrisons.

operating in the west of the Orange River Colony and a number of rebels.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the following additional districts: Britstown, Victoria West, Bloemfontein, Murrayburg, Graaf Reinet, Algoa Bay, Middleburg, Steynsburg, Cradock, Tarka and Moltens.

DE WET'S BOLD DASH.

ROOFSMONT, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The details of General De Wet's escape from the general encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroek's command joined De Wet December 12th, some fifteen miles east of Thabanchu, General Knox was only about an hour distant and the Boer situation appeared desperate. But De Wet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, General De Wet prepared to break through the British column at Springbok Nek pass, about four miles ahead. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted eastward, watching the Boers.

Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer force of 2,500 men started on a gallop in open order through the nek. President Steyn and Peit Fourie led the charge and De Wet brought up the rear. The British guns near the drift boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first entered the eastward route, but, encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the front of the hill to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole maneuver was a piece of magnificent daring and its success was complete in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and twenty-five prisoners.

The British force detached after Haasbroek came in contact with his command at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and the Welsh Yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect. An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers freely.

IS KIMBERLY IN PERIL?

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Evening Standard says it hears a report has reached London that Kimberly is seriously threatened by the Boers.

None of the leading South African firms interested in Kimberly have received information tending to confirm the Evening Standard's report.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

"Something very serious is happening to the British in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completely shut off the news; serious cabinet meetings and numerous pretentious conferences are taking place at the War Office, while reinforcements of cavalry and irregular troops are being hurried out with all possible speed.

There is growing discontent among the volunteer troops now in Africa and a sop has been offered to them in the form of increased pay and multiplying the time credited to them. The Imperial Yeomanry are clamoring to come home. They went out for a year and saw the pampered favorites of the Household cavalry and the City Imperial Volunteers relieved, while they have been given the nastiest work of the whole campaign. The Government now offers to pay them a dollar and a quarter a day if they stay. This is an increase from their present pay of 28 cents.

The Colonials are demanding to be returned. This is in the face of great Boer activity.

PITCHED BATTLE IMMINENT.

KRUGERSDORP, Transvaal, Sunday, Dec. 16.—A pitched battle is imminent between the British under General Clements, who has been re-enforced, and the Boers under General Dela

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported that General Knox has been forced to abandon the pursuit of General De Wet owing to the situation created in Cape Colony by the Boers crossing the Orange river. It is said that 3,000 Republicans have entered Cape Colony and a similar number have reached Phillipstown. The report adds that De Wet with about 4,500 men is northeast of Lyndhurst and that an attack on Windburg is momentarily expected.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 17.—Seven hundred Boers have crossed from Orange River Colony into Cape Colony, near Algoa North and have reached Kaapdorp.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

whatever cause arising.

For Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and

Bladder Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and

Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing and

permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

The Canadian coal miners may strike. The House has recently voted in favor of the Hopkins bill. A cannery fire at Sacramento last week caused a loss of \$40,000. A great landslide near Castle Crags, Cal., delayed overland trains. President McKinley had a buffalo roast on his Christmas dinner menu. The situation is said to be growing worse in China and more trouble is expected there. The proposed canal around the rapids on the Columbia river would cost four million dollars.

Senator Allen severely denounced the gossip of lobbyists in the Senate at Washington last week.

It is intimated that the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads are likely to unite.

An Oakland baker has been sued for \$5,000 by a girl employee of his shop for kissing her without her consent.

Great distress and destitution is said to prevail among the Indians of the Southern California reservations.

Thirty insurgents were captured near Manila on December 17th by twenty-five men of the U. S. 29th infantry.

Nearly two million dollars is said to have been recently paid by an English syndicate for a Coalzine oil claim.

Classmates of dead Cadet Boor were regarded as a coward and was not persecuted for his religious belief.

Eleven hundred Christians are reported tortured to death or slain by the Mohammedan fanatics in Turkey.

Governor Wroth of Ohio has stated that he will not permit the proposed Jeffries-Ruhlin prize fight in that state.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of General Grant, is to be married to Timothy Nichols, a New York club man.

Under date of December 18th it is stated that the outlook for the passage of the canal bill this session is very dark.

The California delegation are working hard to prevent the ratification of the French and Jamaican reciprocity treaty.

A "Mayflower" society is to be organized in Oakland consisting of those who claim descent from the Mayflower pilgrims.

A sensational speech was recently made at a secret consistory in the Vatican by Pope Leo, bitterly denouncing the state.

"Kid" McCoy wants to arrange a fight with Corbett or some other heavyweight. He seeks to redeem his lost prestige.

After a desperate struggle a Chicago girl was beaten almost to death by a burlesque last week. Her injuries are probably fatal.

An American mining engineer killed two Mexican bandits last week at El Paso, Texas. They attempted to rob him and he shot them.

Paul Julius Antoine, French Vice-Consul, died at the French Hospital in San Francisco last week, having shot himself through the head.

An Ostend woman has just confessed that her dead husband committed the crimes for which three innocent men were sent to the guillotine.

The arguments on both sides of the Philippine and Porto Rican cases have been made and the decision now rests with the United States Supreme Court.

A ballot box suitably inscribed and bearing California's majority at the last election will be presented to President McKinley on his visit to the west.

Severe measures have been taken at West Point against bazing. Demerit marks to half the number which causes expulsion were given two bazers last week.

An insane sheep herder of San Muel, Cal., cut his throat with a dull butcher knife and set his clothes on fire after saturating them with coal oil last week.

The coroner's jury in the case of four men who were killed in a railroad accident at Suisun severely censured the Southern Pacific Company for the accident.

The bill to give soldiers the preference in the matter of public appointments was defeated by a large majority in the House of Representatives last week.

The libel suit of J. H. von Schroeder against J. D. Spreckels of the San Francisco Cal. is now attracting a great deal of attention in the San Francisco courts.

Frank Chance, the baseball catcher, is recovering from the concussion of the head caused by being struck in the ear a few weeks since. He is in a Los Angeles hospital.

Mrs. Louise Vistor of Chicago last week became a proselyte to the Jewish faith because she feared to be separated from her husband in death, her husband being a Jew.

Captain Howgate, formerly chief of the U. S. weather bureau, will be released from New York state prison on New Year's day from a six-year sentence for forgery.

Dispatches from Madrid confirm the report that one hundred and thirty-six persons went down with the training ship Gneisenau in the recent storm off the port of Malaga.

Another negro lynching affair is reported from Indianapolis, Ind. John Rolla, who killed a barber, was taken from his prison cell and lynched by a mob in the jail yard.

Hugh Buchanan, an inmate of the Napa insane asylum, just released, is to be tried on a charge of murder committed before he became insane in Yolo county. It will be a case of wide interest.

It is said that the Senate is to investigate the Nome mining cases in which charges have been made against the administration of the U. S. District Court of Alaska as to the violation of mining laws.

The French Government has bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Mme. von Hesthoven, wife of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Peking, for heroic assistance in defense of the French legation.

France has just returned to General Fier, commander of the French marine forces in China, several cases of loaded ammos, refusing to accept same. This action is regarded as an outcome of General Chaffee's protest against hostilities.

The Santa Fe strike is at last ended. Philip D. Armour is critically ill. Archbishop Ireland is to visit Cuba.

The coal mines of Spitzbergen are to be worked.

Wm. J. Lyne will be first Premier of Australia.

The Missouri River Commission will be abolished.

Zola appeals to Louhet to reopen the Dreyfus case.

Norway will have an independent Consular service.

Von Waldersee reports more fighting with the Boxers.

The Emperor of China is said to be en route to Peking.

The French amnesty bill was adopted by a vote of 156 to 2.

At St. Paul Mississippi catfish are being raised as a salmon.

Western politicians may modify or defeat the subsidy bill.

Heavy silver exports have caused a financial panic in Mexico.

The President, on his Western trip, will visit Puget Sound cities.

Count Von Blumenthal, the oldest German Field Marshal, is dead.

Spokane will have an exposition between June and November, 1902.

New York banks will distribute dividends of \$150,000,000 on January 1st.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia has been sold to a syndicate for \$50,000.

Frank Rockefeller of Ohio will start an immense stock farm in Kansas.

An English syndicate wants to buy Nicaragua's railroads and steamers.

Officials at Hartford, Conn., are killing cats to prevent the spread of diphtheria.

Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, will become a nun.

Editha Fox, the actress, is said to have married Jack Levy, a diamond broker.

The Duke of Manchester and bride left New York for Cincinnati, December 22.

A girl was fatally burned in a New York public school while playing Santa Claus.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has aroused hostility by mixing in party politics.

Every employee of the American Express Company got a present of \$5 on Christmas.

The U. S. S. Hartford will remain in Venezuelan waters to protect American interests.

Banker Dryer of Chicago, who was recently in jail, took the lecture platform on Christmas.

Lieut. Evans, Forty-fourth Infantry, with fifty men, attacked 700 bohemes and lost three men.

Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Director of the Census, wants to be a member of the Senate.

If the Army bill passes there will be twenty-five new Colonels and fourteen new Brigadier Generals.

The White Star steamer Cutie abandoned by her crew off the Skerries, has been towed to Liverpool.

Three hundred recruits have left Fort Slocum, Long Island Sound, for Manila, via San Francisco.

Jean de Reszke's voice has been restored and he has left Europe to join the Gran company in New York.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon of Boston has secured a divorce from him on the highest grounds.

In an address before the Pierce School of Business at Philadelphia, Grover Cleveland arraigned trusts.

After adopting the amendments the Senate approved the Hay-Pauncefot bill by a vote of fifty-five to eighteen.

Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, have been married in London.

The Quebec Government will try to induce French Canadians living in New England to return and take up new land.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota has offered an amendment to the Army bill to provide State militia with Krag-Jorgenson rifles.

Under a system of profit-sharing the Cane Elevator Company of Chicago will distribute \$100,000 to 3,000 employees on New Year's Day.

Manila fears a general revival of the war when the volunteer regulars are withdrawn. The force of 35,000 will leave for home in July.

The schooner Pioneer, lumber-laden, bound from Oregon to San Francisco, lost her rudder in a gale and went ashore opposite Ocean Park, Ore.

The anti-dynastic rebellion in the Province of Kansu is becoming serious.

Storms have caused damaging floods in the Fraser river valley, B. C.

Charles S. Francis, editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, has been appointed Minister to Greece. He is 43 years old and a graduate of Cornell University.

Habiduk Islam, who was cheated out of his great fortune by Armenian monied leaders, including Christians in Sather, has recovered his millions.

Charles Cleveland, in an article in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, urges the Democratic party to abandon Bryanism and return to first principles.

Miss Alta Rockefeller has been cured of deafness which she had had since childhood. New ear drums were grown and she can now hear the ticking of a watch.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joe Howard, the famous New York journalist, will marry Joseph Messnard, the manager of her South Dakota stock ranch.

A judgment for \$120,555 was given in the Federal Court of Denver in favor of Orrin B. Peck of Chicago vs. Winfield S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire.

Porto Rico will enforce her claim of \$2,500,000 against Cuba, when American control ceases there. The Spanish Government exacted this amount for war purposes.

It is reported that ex-State Senator Hinshaw of California will contest the will of his late brother, W. P. Hinshaw, to secure a larger share of the estate.

Charles V. Brown, a 16-year-old boy, was arrested at Portland on suspicion of having kidnapped the 5-year-old son of Lawyer Ditchburn. The boy was held for \$75 ransom.

Mrs. Josephine Dora Walker, a former Seattle stenographer, was married recently to Wm. Breckenridge of Detroit, Mich., as he lay on his death-bed in Dawson. She inherited \$15,000.

After a year's investigation the Federal authorities caused the conviction of Carter Miller at Seattle for forging his sister's name to a money order for only \$5. Officers trailed the culprit 3,000 miles.

Millionaire George A. Fuller of Chicago, who died in a sanitarium, left a large portion of his fortune to his daughter, Grace, who committed suicide fifteen months ago. The will, however, was made five years ago.

The Union Iron Works has been awarded contracts for two of the eleven new United States warships: one battleship and two cruisers: Newport News Co. the same; Bath Iron Works and Moran Bros., Seattle, one battleship each.

Chief Engineer Gordon and Fireman M. Donavan of the steamer Atahualpa, who are notorious characters for deriding the steamer before her discharge, were sentenced to the penitentiary for unseemly conduct.

The steamer Atahualpa, which was un

A Happy New Year to every man, woman and child in Hawaii, of whatever color or condition or estate. May the great waters be gentle and generous of food and kind to those who journey on them; may the land blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry; may trade and commerce reach further out and secure richer prizes; may health and comfort be the portion of the many races here, and may peace rest within our borders.

WAR ON LOCAL TRUSTS.

United States District Attorney Baird will proceed against any combination in restraint of trade which will not now dissolve and permit fair play between buyers of all classes. It is reported that two such combinations are in a mood to fight—or rather, that their lawyers are—and the District Attorney has paused to give them time for sober second thought. In case fight is the word, Colonel Baird says he will proceed against them criminally, and the way is open, of course, for private persons whose business ventures may have been checked or ruined by these trusts to recover three-fold damages.

The Advertiser urges the offending firms, whoever they are, not to butt their heads against a stone wall such as the Federal Statutes prohibiting conspiracies in restraint of trade have proved to be. Even the Standard Oil Company, whenever it has been attacked under these statutes, has been beaten and punished. With all its wealth and power it could not make headway against the Federal laws.

Perhaps the strongest combine in San Francisco was that which held down the coal trade; and when the Chronicle attacked it the coal barons chirruped with glee. But it did not take many days to change their tune. They soon confronted the two young and hitherto unknown attorneys whom the Chronicle backed with the best legal talent their money could hire. But the young lawyers got under their guard, and after one hour in court the barons took flight and their carefully built trust was smashed to fragments. Since then anybody who has money to buy coal at wholesale has been able to get it at one price and do business with it in his own way.

It will be the same here with criminal trusts, no matter what standing or influence in town they may happen to have. Once arraigned a cloud of witnesses will naturally rise against them—every man with a grievance they have caused, evening up old scores by telling of their commercial iniquities. Argument and attacks upon the constitutionality of the anti-trust laws are not likely to do any more for them here than it has done elsewhere against such testimony and against the rock-ribbed structure of the statutes. Choosing to fight, the chances are ninety-nine out of one hundred, that they will be convicted and fined; and after that there might be enough damage suits to wreck their finances.

So it is better to come down when Colonel Baird's gun is raised, as the coon came down to Captain Scott, telling him not to fire. No doubt some of the trust lawyers would not mind earning a fee by engaging in even a hopeless contest, but the fee would have to come out of the firms that are now in a position to avoid it. Any dealer is fitted to make up his own mind as to what is best to do; and if he wants law let him first read the judgment given in the San Francisco coal case by Federal Judge Morrow, a document to be found in the files of the Advertiser. He who runs may read that and the wayfaring man though a layman of the strictest sect shall not err therein; or if he does, he can get the judgment interpreted for him by District Attorney Baird without money and without price.

A glimpse of the purposes of the independent Legislature is afforded by Delegate Wilcox, who says that if Congress does not give Liliokalani a pension of \$250,000, he means a gratuity—the Island law-makers will do so. With a program of city and country government calculated to double or treble taxes, and with a pledge existing to pay the Chinese fire claims, the addition of a quarter of a million to the former Queen looks as if the independent had made up their mind that the less they see of the human home-seeker and investor in these parts the better they will be satisfied.

The position of affairs in South Africa is growing very serious. The Boers have invaded the Cape Colony and the Dutch farmers there are rising to aid them. This naturally stirs the chisel of De Wet, and turns the British forces towards their own soil. To make matters worse the volunteers and colonials want to go home after the fashion of the first American troops in the Philippines, and the government is trying to bribe them to stay. At such a juncture as this, Lord Roberts will feel like foregoing the proposed London welcome and turning back to the old battlefields.

MILLER AND MISSIONARIES.

Joaquin Miller, whose taste for diet has so often made the habitation of his muse untenable, does not like the church-going and conservative people of Hawaii any more than he does those of other places and climes. Except for his facility in the making of verse—some of it good, some of it tolerable, and the most of it bad—Miller does not differ from the long-haired, vermin-bitten, top-booted, red-shirted, gun-sealed and profane California miner of the Vigilance Committee days. He naturally takes the saloon view of things. Urged by the sensational mongers of the Examiner, Miller came to Hawaii in 1885 to write down the government, the planters and the missionaries, a service he performed quite in mining camp fashion and entirely to the satisfaction of his employers. Owing to these facts and to a Mexican incumbrance he brought with him to give a touch of scarlet to his home life, Miller was treated with disdain here, finding his social entertainment chiefly where easy-going backmen took him. Naturally he abhorred the "missionary," the man in a clean shirt, the man who pays his debts, and the man of sober family life. He had seen with rage such ridiculously decent people destroy the old raw customs of California; and when he found them so well entrenched here that he could not stride into their drawing-rooms at will, his inamorata on his arm, he wrote of the "missionary" and his kind in the spirit of Billingsgate loafer berating people on their way to church. Time has somewhat changed his language, but his latest tirade shows that it has not much moderated his scorn.

We print elsewhere what Miller has written in the News-Letter about the responsible and reputable classes in Hawaii, one of the keynotes of which is in the lines addressed to the native race:

How pitiful and so despoiled By those you fed, for whom you toiled.

There never yet was a slanderer of Hawaii who did not rave about the "plunder" of the Hawaiian by the "missionary," declaring that all the missionaries are rich, and all the natives landless, and that in the ownership of the soil wrested from the aboriginal proprietors lies the treasure which the missionaries have heaped up. It is probably useless to try and remove the false impression thus created; but it is at least fair to a slandered community to ask for a bill of particulars. If Joaquin Miller would drop poetical license long enough to ascend to facts, and keep sober while relating them, we should like to have him tell in plain prose, on the basis of information collected here, how many missionaries laboring in Hawaii left fortunes or even competencies to their children; and how many of those children, who remained in the sacred profession, ever kept a bank account? As for other white men, they have mainly prospered here by creating values in commerce, agriculture or trade. Men took land that was sterile because waterless, and paid all that it was then worth, or else leased it at rentals fixed by the native government. They bore for water and got it; they put in the most profitable crops and raised them; they found a market and controlled it. Who was robbed? Certainly not the natives, whose chiefs owned the land for centuries and never raised a tree on it; nor in parting with such holdings did they lose the right to homes of their own, for today, as a native writer lately proved, they are the most numerous land-holders in Hawaii.

REAL PROPERTY OWNERS.

Hawaiians 5,895
American and European 2,927
Portuguese 1,624
Corporations 247

In other words, although the native people of Hawaii are the easiest ones to rob known anywhere in the world, there are 1,624 more of them owning valuable real estate than there are of all other landed proprietors put together. Well would it have been for the Mexican owners of old California if they could have done half as well as that after five years' experience with Joaquin Miller's red-shirted friends of days gone by. And yet the "missionary" and his sons have been on this ground since 1889.

But enough of Miller and the subject he has brought up. Sober facts are as much thrown away upon him as moral essays would be on a tramp.

The attention of the planters is called to the chapter on island taxes in the Advertiser's Washington correspondence printed in this issue. The writer, Mr. E. M. Boyd, has had excellent chances to inquire into the practicability of getting white labor, and his views regarding it and those touching the Porto Rican are of marked importance and interest.

France has been shamed out of taking the last but general collected at Peking, but Germany still clings to her. A more indefensible act than the official robbery which followed the entrance of the allies in the Chinese capital, could scarcely be imagined.

New mailing has been placed in the Episcopal cathedral at a cost of \$15,000, the expense being borne in equal proportion by the cathedral and the Evangelical Church of the Second Congregational.

NOW OPEN
TO BIDDERS

Competition In Molokai
Transportation.

HEALTH BOARD'S ACTION

Tenders for Carrying Freight and
Passengers to Leper Settlement
Asked.

Wilder's Steamship Company is combatting complaints which have been sent to the Board of Health concerning that company's steamship service between Honolulu and the Leper Settlement on Molokai in the carrying of the settlement's supplies. In the Board of Health meeting Saturday the master was brought up again by a fresh complaint originating at the settlement. At a board meeting held nearly two weeks since, President Wight of the steamer company made his position known by a letter to the board which contained a synopsis of the difficulties with which the company had to contend in performing the steamer work for the health department. He stated then that Superintendent Reynolds was not in a position to judge of the conditions which could best be met by the company, and related circumstances about the changes in the weather, schedules and other incidents relative to the carrying of the cattle. The board decided that as the master was one which would be set afloat by action of the Legislature, the board would let the question of a change in transportation companies rest with that body.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company, operating the gasoline schooners Eclipse and Surprise, in response to an invitation to make a tender for transportation service, stated they would do all the work required by the board, for \$800 a month. At Saturday's meeting President Raymond of the Board of Health said he believed a saving could be made by employing one of the boats of the Hawaiian Navigation Line, which would be in line with his economic program. He felt certain that this company could handle the cattle, and he moved that the company be asked to make a tender for the transportation of cattle to Molokai for the use of the settlement. He said that in the past no contract had been let for this work, and that the company had been paid from month to month. A motion to call for bids from all the steamship companies was made and passed unanimously.

Bids for supplies for both the Leper Settlement and the Insane Asylum have been asked for in the past few months, and competition has been keen, as judged by the quotations. The bids for all tenders of supplies were opened at Saturday's meeting, and much of the session was devoted to studying out the bids and ascertaining who were the successful bidders. All kinds of commodities were on the lists. Following are some of the successful bidders for the things most used:

Allen & Robinson, doors, etc., \$1.80; Oahu Lumber Company, windows, etc., \$1.75; Pacific Hardware Company, nails, \$3.15; Pacific Hardware Company, boiled oil, 80 cents; Hall & Son, white lead, 8 cents; Pacific Hardware Company, turpentine, 70 cents; Hackfeld & Co., lime, \$2.00; Allen & Robinson, galvanized iron roofing, 50 cents; May & Co., bran, \$23; May & Co., coffee, 11 cents; Inter-Island Steamship Company, coal in sacks, \$10.50 and \$12.50; Pacific Hardware Company and H. Hackfeld & Co., kerosene, \$2.25; J. A. Hopper, rice, \$4.20; Henry May & Co., sugar, 15 cents; Hackfeld & Co., beef, \$15.20.

Executive Officer Pratt was given authority to select the flour for use in both places, acting upon the recommendations of the Food Commissioner, who will examine the samples of flour offered by the bidders.

Hackfeld's bill for a quantity of rice furnished during the plague quarantine to one of the camps brought out considerable discussion. The bill was for \$20.50, but had never received the endorsement of any one who would admit he was responsible for the order. Attorney A. L. C. Atkinson, representing Hackfeld, was given an opportunity to present his side of the case. The Board came to no conclusion as to the responsible person, and took the matter under advisement. The question of the Board's liability in the matter was raised and the Attorney General will be given an opportunity to advise the Board on that point.

Bill for drugs furnished the Free Kindergarten, which has come up before the Board before, was considered and disposed of. It will be paid, but the Board was of an opinion that no more bills of the Kindergarten would be paid out of its funds. A motion to this effect prevailed.

Ten lepers at the Kalihii Receiving Station, who have been reported as incurables, were ordered sent to Kauai.

Groom Known Here.

The East Anglian Daily Times for November 12, 1890, says the Diocesan Magazine, contains an account of the marriage of the Rev. William Horsfall,

who was at one time at Lamingo, and then at Nukuhiva, in the Friendly Islands. His bride is a daughter of the Rev. Canon A. B. Grant, rector of Pitcairn, where Mr. Horsfall is assistant curate.

France has been shamed out of taking the last but general collected at Peking, but Germany still clings to her. A more indefensible act than the official robbery which followed the entrance of the allies in the Chinese capital, could scarcely be imagined.

New mailing has been placed in the

GORGEOUS VESTURES OF RED
AND GOLD FOR THE CONSUL

China's Representative's Efforts During the
Plague Remembered by His
Countrymen.

YANG WEI PIN, Chinese Consul for the Hawaiian Islands, held a levee yesterday forenoon at the Imperial Consulate, at which it is estimated more than a thousand loyal subjects of the Emperor gathered to present the young official with tokens of their respect, honor and confidence.

For more than an hour Chinese in holiday garb thronged the spacious grounds and invaded the Consulate residence at the corner of Beretania avenue and Victoria streets, whether they had come by invitation to witness the symbols of respect. There were handsome silken standards and draperies made of the handsomest of red silk. The standards were four in number, cylindrical in shape, and mounted on the top of wooden staves. The gorgeous cloth was emblazoned with Chinese characters in gold embroidery work, while spangles and tassels, glittering with gold and silver pendants, embellished the standards in Oriental splendor.

The letters told the story of the consul's acts of official and private charity to the unfortunate people of his race who were sufferers by the Chinatown fire of January 20 last.

The narrative of his unselfish conduct in assisting those entrusted to his official care is told in detail. Two magnificent draperies for the archways of his audience chamber, each fully ten feet long, were similarly inscribed with incidents of the consul's career during the trying period of the quarantine, reciting how he sent drugs to the sick, and personally made a daily round of all the quarantined camps. Upon one of them were four letters, embroidered in gold, which interpreted into English, read: "He helped the people under fire." On the second banner was the legend, "Love the people as of your own sons."

The consul thanked the people for their gifts in the spirit in which they were given, and pledged himself to continue his efforts in their behalf as long as he remained their consul. In response another speaker said the people hoped to see Consul Yang Wei Pin rise higher and higher in the service of his country, and trusted he would preserve the pleasant relations of the United States and China in Hawaii as he had done in the past.

Following the presentation the

guests were regaled with cold lunch, light wines, fruits, candies and finger cakes.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINs reach us right.

ELGINs reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd.

S. KINAI,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiauia Bay, Kibei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lauphoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a.m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p.m., touching at Lahaina, Kauhui, Nauha, Hana, Homa and Kipahulu. Maina. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaape, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamer WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects for the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of
our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 90 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually;

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GAEIC	JAN.
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DEATH OF A. C. STEELE

Grip the Cause of His
Untimely End.

A GREAT LOSS TO HILO

Business Manager Buried by Kilauea
Lodge of Masons With
Due Honors.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 27.—Scarcely had the sound of the Steele-Wills' wedding bells died away when the community was shocked by the news that the groom, Archibald C. Steele, was lying dead at the residence of C. C. Kennedy at Waiakea. On December 8, says the Herald, the wedding took place before a few intimate friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Wainaku Lawns, where Miss Wills had made her home during her residence in Hilo. Following the wedding came a magnificent reception that was attended by hundreds of the friends of the happy couple. Two days later Mr. and Mrs. Steele went to the mountain home of Mr. Kennedy to spend their honeymoon.

Only a few days later Mr. Steele developed a cold which quickly turned into a grippe and symptoms of pneumonia developed, and when a few friends surprised the bride and groom they found Mr. Steele ill. A week ago it was decided to bring Mr. Steele to Mr. Kennedy's Waiakea residence, where he could be nearer his physician, Doctor Reid. Up to Saturday his condition was not considered really serious, and on Friday he sat on the veranda with his wife. Saturday he became suddenly worse and a consultation of physicians was called and it was seen that his case was serious and that there was little hope for recovery. On Sunday he was conscious only at short intervals and at 10 o'clock that night he passed quietly away, the immediate cause of his death being heart failure.

The sad news was not generally known until early Monday morning and then it was received as a shock seldom experienced in Hilo. Flags on business houses were immediately put at half-mast, for the deceased was held in profound respect by everyone.

Funeral services were held at the First Foreign Church, of which Mr. Steele was a member, at 2 p. m. Monday, the church being crowded. Kilauea Lodge of Masons, of which deceased had recently been elected Master, occupying one form. Mr. Cruzan in his remarks paid a deservedly high tribute to the deceased, and the quartet, composed of Mrs. Lewis, Miss Wolfenden, Mr. Howland and Mr. Cooke, sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee." After the services at the church the remains, which were encased in a beautiful black walnut casket, were turned over to the Masonic Lodge of interment. The pallbearers were N. C. Wiltong, E. D. Baldwin, Mr. Webster, Mr. McKenzie, E. N. Hoerner and W. S. Wise. The funeral was under the direction of G. W. Livingston.

At the grounds the beautiful Masonic ceremony was read by E. E. Richards and Rev. J. A. Cruzan, while the vicinity of the burial plot was crowded with brother Masons and friends of the deceased.

Archibald Cooper Steele was born in Lanark, Scotland, and was 34 years of age. Early in life he expressed a desire to become a printer and was apprenticed to a firm in Edinburgh. On completing his term of service there he decided to embark to the United States. He visited several of the large cities, finally settling in San Francisco, and when a newspaper was decided upon at Stanford University Mr. Steele was put in charge of the composing room. Seven years ago he arrived in Honolulu and immediately took a position with the Honolulu Star, which had just started. A change in the office of the business manager made Mr. Steele the foreman, a position which he creditably filled for two years, when he came to Hilo to take charge of the job department of the Hilo Tribune. Upon the retirement of E. D. Sparrow Mr. Steele was selected to be business manager. His success in that position was marked and the business prospered wonderfully under his guidance. In social and business life he was a great favorite, and it is doubtful if he had one real enemy in the Islands. Pleasant and gay of manner, people sought him out and were glad to class him among their friends. His home which he built for his wife, and which they had not occupied was one of the prettiest of recent additions to Pioneer.

Mr. Steele, who is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, grieved by the shock, has the sympathy of every one.

SYNOD POSTPONED.

Bishop Willis has Received a new Light on Diocesan Difficulty

By order of Bishop Willis, the meeting of the Anglican Synod has been postponed until further notice. Letters in yesterday's mail apprised the diocese and members of the clergy of the Bishop's pleasure in the matter. It is not now known when the meeting will be held, but it will probably be some weeks in the future.

The session was to have been held for the purpose of discussing certain provisions of the charter in regard to its transfer to the American church. For one thing, the charter provides that the English prayer book shall be used, which, under the American system, would be impossible. Considerable property is also involved, it being now in the hands of twelve trustees who cannot let go of it until there is some one to receive it. In his letter Bishop Willis says the postponement is on account of further light he has received in the matter. The illumination referred to is from the American Bishop in Vermont. The following is the letter of postponement:

"To the Clergymen and Synodmen of the Diocese of Honolulu.

"My Dear Brethren: Since asking for your attendance at an extraordinary session of the Synod on January 7, 1901, new light has been thrown on the situation from which it became evident that it would be best to postpone to come to a decision immediately on the principal matter I had in my power.

you. As the position becomes better understood, I shall be able to consult with you on a surer foundation than that on which I had supposed action could be based. I therefore postpone the meeting of the Synod to a future date of which no notice will be given.

Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED BONOLULU.

Honolulu, December 26, 1900.

Somewhat more formal is the letter of some two months ago, calling the session of the diocese, which runs as follows:

"Aifred, by Divine permission, Bishop of Honolulu to our beloved in Christ, Henry Smith, Synodman.

"Greeting: We do by these presents

invite you to the third session of the Fifth Diocesan Synod, which we con-

vene in the Cathedral church of Honolu-

lu on Monday, the 7th day of Janu-

ary, 1901.

"Given under our hand and seal this

28th day of September in the year of

our Lord, 1900.

ALFRED BONOLULU."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Porto Ricans.

The Porto Ricans landed safely at Lahaina, and express themselves pleased with the outlook. Manager Barchhausen will assign them to work at Lahaina. Those who saw them at Lahaina say that they are not the weakly lot which they were represent- ed to be, and are really a bright, intelligent looking lot of men.—Miss

CITY CHARTER MEN AT WORK

No City and County Combined
—Boundaries Roughly
Defined

The regular meeting of the Republi- can charter committee was scheduled for last night but the Coptic and the Pacific Heights fire combined with the usual holiday relaxation, made it hard to secure a quorum. There being no rule to the contrary, the chair held that sixteen were necessary for a quorum, and an informal meeting was in progress when the entrance of two members made a total of seventeen, and regular business was tak- en up.

To avoid further difficulty, on motion of A. V. Gehr, twelve was made a quor- um for future meetings.

Each sub-committee "reported pro- gress" and the general committee ad- journed.

The only matters of importance brought up were that the committee on draft or at least a majority would report against a combined city and county government and that they would confine themselves to a city charter for that part of the District of Kona in- cluded between Maunauna and some place around Diamond Head, going nearly to the Nuuanu Pali.

W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart and J. G. Pratt of the sub-committees on draft were absent, and Geo. A. Davis reporting for the committee said the intention was to take in as much tax- able property as possible, but that to take in the whole Island of Oahu would be impracticable, as the area exceeded that of London.

A. V. Gehr of the same sub-committee reported that they would probably take from \$500 to \$1,200 for hire of type writer, clerks, etc.

Charles M. White, who has been ill, was present for the first time, and Geo. A. Davis made several attempts to get him placed on some of the sub-commi- ttees, but J. L. Kaaukuukohu wanted to adjourn and he finally carried the day.

All the sub-committees are earnestly at work and all promised to have reports of importance ready for the next meeting, which will be next week Friday evening. ♦ ♦ ♦

TWO OBSTINATE TRUSTS.

Tells of Them.

United States District Attorney Baird says that two business trusts, illegal in their restraint of trade, refuse to dissolve and that he will proceed against them unless they abide by the law.

"I believe the plumbing trust is a thing of the past," said the attorney. "The plumbers have gracefully accepted the situation and have promised to obey. I have informed the dealers in plumbers' supplies that if I hear of a single case of a sale of goods to ordinary customers above the list price charged to plumbers, something would drop. The dealers have agreed to comply with the law and throw the market open."

The combination against drummers has also fallen. This was a wicked thing and showed a bad spirit in the community. Where boycotts of this character are enforced there can hardly be a doubt about other wicked combinations in the same neighborhoods.

"Two combinations in the city are still holding off. I am giving them a little time to think it over. The men in the combination are willing to give up, but I understand their attorneys are advising them to fight. It resolves itself then into a question of opinion between these lawyers and myself. I am rather in hopes the combinations will consent to fight, as it would give me pleasure to ventilate the cases in the court. In both cases I will proceed criminally. I have the discretion of proceeding civilly or criminally as the case may demand, and I believe that in these matters nothing short of a criminal prosecution will suffice."

"On account of the prosperity of the Islands little or no attention has been paid by the general public to illegal combinations. This has served to increase the number and to embolden the authors. I am sure it will be for the best interest of the community that all are destroyed and that business be conducted on legal lines."

The Pacific has held its name in the North after the usual winter fash- ion, and two fine steamers have been wrecked by wind and wave. One of these, the City of Topeka, belonged to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which had already lost three vessels in the Alaskan trade.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamer from Hawaii and Manila early yesterday were Mr. Armstrong, Mr. A. C. White, Mr. F. C. Clark, Mr. H. W. Davis, J. P. Clark, P. W. Turner, G. W. H. J. Clark, N. Cooper and G. W. W. Morris.

THE CURSE OF DRINK

Crusade Against It Has
Begun Already.

REFORM FOR HONOLULU

Miss A. L. Murcutt, the Australian
Missionary, Spoke Last
Night.

The reform crusade which is to be waged against vice in Honolulu began last night with a sermon at the new Kauaiakapu Church by Miss A. L. Murcutt, one of the around-the-world missionaries who arrived on the Coptic Friday night. Miss Murcutt is an enthusiast in her work, and her address last night, though impromptu and unscripted before she had had time to recover from the fatigue of travel, showed her to be an able and magnetic speaker.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, who accom- panies Miss Murcutt, will appear also in a series of lectures, and the two ladies hope to start an enthusiastic re-form movement during the few weeks they will remain on the Islands. Both have travelled extensively, each having been around the world several times, and they will continue to Yokohama this week.

When interviewed yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser representative, the two missionaries stated that they had as yet not formed any definite plans but they intend going about among the natives and the Chinese and Japanese of the Islands for individual observation, as well as to deliver lectures. The series of addresses which they intend to deliver will be on helpful topics, and particularly in reference to the evils of drink. Miss Murcutt, who has recently returned from Europe, having been in the famous village of Oberammergau, Germany, a spiritual seat of stempi- cance, of the great Passion Play, which is acted by hundreds of villagers there once every ten years, lasting several months and attracting visitors from all parts of the world. These were which are large and clear, with no exhibited in illustration of a lecture by Miss Murcutt, who will wear the beautiful costume of white silk with the blue mantle and jeweled diadem which completes the attire of the village singers in the celebrated drama.

The two ladies are now the guests of Mrs. Dr. Whitney, on Punahoa street, and they express themselves much delighted with the Islands. Miss Ackerman, who was here for several weeks some twelve years ago, says the changes and progress made within the period are most amazing.

When asked if her opinion in regard to the moral condition of our city, Miss Murcutt replied: "We have had no time to live here, and are not able to form an opinion, but yesterday we drove about the city, and we found the place as beautiful it seemed to us that there could be no vice."

The congregation of Kawaiahao Church were in body at 7:30 last night at Kawaiahao church to listen to the sermon preached by Miss Murcutt, and the building was crowded to the doors.

For her text Miss Murcutt took the 21st verse of the 14th chapter of Romans. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine nor anything whereby they become stumbling, or offend, or make weak."

After a few words of greeting she addressed the congregation in English, through the interpretation of Rev. O. H. Guilek. "My friends," said she, "it is said that during the great Civil War in America there was one New England regiment every member of which was a professed Christian, and it so happened that this regiment was one of the first regiments to come under the fire of the enemy, and in the terror of the battle they retreated in wild confusion. Whilst in hiding and under a hail of shot and shell, the leader of the band called upon his musicians to play the old hymn—

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Savior divine."

and instantly the regiment rallied and faced the enemy. They were speedily repulsed and retreated again. The leader of the band directed his men to play another old hymn—

"A charge to keep I have,
A God to glory."

Under the grand old strains the regiment again rallied, braced up, and became one of the bravest regiments at the battle of Seven Pines. That regiment was made up of many men of many towns and cities, strangers in all save but one thing—their hearts had been trained to one beautiful, divine music, and in the danger and be- wilderment it brought them together, fearless and united.

"I come to you tonight a stranger from a strange land. We do not belong to the same government, but we do to the same God. Let us all do what we can to do everywhere.

"When I had viewed the scenery I returned, to learn that he was dead. He had died, too, with a letter from home in his hand, unopened and unread, because he was too weak to break the seal. I might have read the letter for him, but I had not waited until I came back. That my friends was a lost opportunity.

"When I had viewed the scenery I returned, to learn that he was dead. He had died, too, with a letter from home in his hand, unopened and unread, because he was too weak to break the seal. I might have read the letter for him, but I had not waited. I might have given him the place of the messenger from home, but I had waited, and his soul was already winging its flight toward the great unknown.

"On my friends, let us not wrap ourselves in the robes of selfism. Let us not lose our opportunities. There is work for us all, and there is also work for us to do, work to do everywhere.

"When I had viewed the scenery I returned, to learn that he was dead. He had died, too, with a letter from home in his hand, unopened and unread, because he was too weak to break the seal. I might have read the letter for him, but I had not waited. I might have given him the place of the messenger from home, but I had waited, and his soul was already winging its flight toward the great unknown.

"We want every man and woman to be heroic, every one that is here to-night, you all have your opportunity.

"It is the last Sabbath in the nineteenth century, and unless something is done to stem the torrent of infamy before the next year is ended, and we enter into the wonderful twentieth century, there will have perished one hundred and sixty thousand more drunks."

"Let us then be willing to place our selves and our names on the side of right, the side of God. Let us all do what we can individually and together. We can accomplish much, so that we may hear one day the blessed words, 'Behold as ye do it unto me, so shall ye do unto me.'

"We can men who do heroic deeds, and so they are. We admire heroes and idolize them. A few years ago a ship carrying four hundred sailors and officers sank. There was less than half the crew when taken on board and examined, that they might know how many could be saved. They found that only one hundred and twenty could be in the boats with the women and children. They drew lots, and as they drew the doomed numbers there were two hundred and eighty men standing side by side facing sternly. But these brave men made no outcry, and they calmly passed food and water to their more fortunate comrades. There was one man in tears—great, many tears. He cried out to a friend in the boat, "Say, do you think you can catch this ship if I throw it to you? It's a Bible and my mother gave it to me. If you can take it to her and tell her I have found out how a fellow feels when he knows the angels are reigning over him because he has had almost all left the sea and the reefs were to pull away on my wife." He cried, "My wife and my mother."

"Another officer who had drawn a fortune lot, stooped down and did his best. You are to go in my place

and I will stay here and let you go. I will not feel the heat before you go. I will stand by you, I cannot let you do that, but the other officer insisted. I have no mother, no father," said he. "I have no wife with our kids, and when I do not feel I will be no good. You have seen them in your happy home, and you are to go."

"He passed the lieutenant into the boat, and as the boat rowed away to a safe distance he stood there in his place on deck, the flames creeping up around him, with his arms folded, waiting his doom. So he stood, serious and silent, until the fire reached a magazine and the 200 yards were blown into smithereens.

"That was heroism. Meanness and selfishness have no place in heroism. To work for others, to sacrifice for others—yes, it need be to die for others—that is heroism.

"The world has what it calls its heroes. A Dewey takes a Manila, and so on in there. An Admiral Schley or a Standard conquers a Santiago, and the news is flashed all over the world. Thus become heroes."

"But back! Amidst the hills and dales I hear the voice of Him Who spake us no man greater. Listen to His words when He is asked why He came: 'I came to seek and to save the lost,' and He gave His life for the souls of men."

"Oh my committers for heroism! Put your eyes upon the cross, and find there crucified the greatest Hero and the greatest heroism the world ever gazed upon!"

"But my friends, while we all applaud and admire heroism, when we are called upon to make the sacrifice of some sacrifice, we often refuse—some little to little which would mean so little to us—yet we would refuse to make the sacrifice. There is not one here tonight who will dispute the fact that strong drink is a stumbling block and that it causes our weaker brethren to offend. Men who are qualified to say, such as ministers, philanthropists, judges and magistrates, say that ninety per cent of the poverty, distress and crime of the world is caused by drink. Drink fills our insane asylums, our poor-houses, our reform schools and our penitentiaries. This was the time when I first went into temperance work when I wondered how God, who is a God of love, could permit such things as this overtake His handiwork. But as I went on I ceased to wonder, and I found that it was all the cause of man's iniquity. Poor little children whose reasons were dethroned when they were born came to my observation, but I wondered how God, who is a God of love, could permit such things as this overtake His handiwork. But as I went on I ceased to wonder, and I found that it was all the cause of man's iniquity. Poor little children whose

reasons were dethroned when they were born came to my observation, but I wondered how God, who is a God of love, could permit such things as this overtake His handiwork. But as I went on I ceased to wonder, and I found that it was all the cause of man's iniquity. Poor little children whose

reasons were dethroned when they were born came to my observation, but I wondered how God,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 28.

U. S. A. T. Kinnick, Long, from Seattle, December 18, with sugar.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Hilo, from San Francisco, December 25.
Soc. sp. Prince Adel, Captain from Newcastle, October 22.
L. L. Sturz, Seaman, from B. M. Adel.

Saturday, December 29.

W. Sturz, Kainoa, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

W. Sturz, Maui, Parker, from Kauai with 3,600 bags sugar.

L. L. Sturz, Wailuku, Geron, from Ahiakai, with 2,628 bags sugar.

L. L. Sturz, Iolani, Gregory, from Kauai with 2,600 bags sugar.

Am. bk. R. F. Rutherford, McHugh, 22 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Soc. J. A. Cummins, Seaside, from windward Oahu port.

Schr. Golden Gate, from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, December 30.

W. Sturz, Claudio, Lane, from Maui and Hawaii ports, with 1,500 bags sugar.

L. L. Sturz, W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, with 1,557 bags sugar.

L. L. Sturz, K. A. Hau, from Hana, with 3,682 bags sugar.

Am. bk. R. F. Rutherford, McHugh, 22 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Soc. J. A. Cummins, Seaside, from windward Oahu port.

Schr. Golden Gate, from Kaunakakai.

Tuesday, December 31.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Finch, from Yo. Kohama, December 22.

Gen. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wohrmann, 22 days from Bremen.

Chilian bkt. Alta, Thronagle, 22 days from Newcastle.

L. L. Sturz, Mikahaua, Pedersen, from Waimea.

♦♦♦

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 28.

L. L. Sturz, Mauna Loa, Simonson, for Lahaina, Kona and Kauai.

W. Sturz, Hawaii, Nicholson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Saturday, December 29.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, for Maui.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Binder, for the Orient.

Gen. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, for the Sound, in ballast.

L. L. Sturz, Neosau, Wyman, for Abaiula, Nawiliwili and Kauai.

Schr. Faute Adel, Dufort, for Elesin.

Monday, December 31.

Am. sp. Standard, Gatchell, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San Francisco with sugar.

Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, for San Francisco with sugar.

Am. bkt. Gleason, Schmid, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. bk. Mauna Loa, Hamilton, for San Francisco with sugar.

L. L. Sturz, Iwadani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokau and Kukuhiva.

♦♦♦

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, December 28.—For Yokohama—Miss J. Ackerman, D. Dean, M. Del. K. Hamada, F. F. Mead, Mrs. F. Mead, Miss A. L. Mure, Mrs. T. Nakagawa, K. Oda, K. Ochiai, M. Okada, S. Hirata, Mrs. S. Hidemitsu S. Kuroki, O. Shimura, Duncan Sinclair, M. Takeuchi, For Nagasaki—E. S. Vrana.

For Shanghai—E. L. Biss, Miss Josephine C. Walker, For Hongkong—A. L. Arundell, J. M. Gillette, Mrs. C. K. McIntosh, J. H. Greenfield, H. L. Wheatley, J. T. Wachon, Mrs. K. West, From Honolulu—Frank H. Wells, Mrs. Frank R. Wells, Dr. H. J. Knapp, Stop over at Honolulu—Miss J. Ackerman, Miss A. L. Mure and G. Shimura.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per sturz, Claudio, December 28.—D. Center, Dr. Armitage, Miss A. R. Whitney, Mrs. D. Center and children, J. B. Castle, W. E. Smith, J. M. Kanematsu, A. Rowell, G. C. Rowell, C. W. Baldwin, W. J. Forbes, N. Omsted, Dr. B. W. Moore, J. McAndrews, A. Kanaihali, Mrs. W. B. Keaau, J. P. Cooke, H. H. Flemer and wife, F. W. Damon, W. E. Skinner, Alex. Robertson, G. P. Wilder, B. J. Craft, J. F. McCrosson, W. K. Kalinikau, and two children, and 42 deck passengers.

From Nawiliwili, per sturz, W. G. Hall, December 28.—J. J. Smiley, W. A. Abam, C. H. Johnston, H. W. Dernery, et. A. Fernandez, Dr. Shigetaki H. Anderson, Mrs. Remond, E. W. Van Allen, W. H. Mixer, Mrs. Berthelot and nurse, J. W. Manning, Miss Ethel Christian and 42 deck passengers.

From the Orient, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, January 1.—W. A. Caslens and Edward Osborn.

From Waimea, per L. L. Sturz, Mikahaua, January 1.—C. W. McHugh, Ah Kim and wife and four deck passengers.

♦♦♦

Notice to Shipmasters:

8 Branch Hydrographic Office.

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office, dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for safety charts or sailing directions, or in the compilation of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS.

Capt. Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

NAGASAKI COAL TRADE.

Owing to the arrival of many foreign transports and warships, the Nagasaki coal trade was somewhat impeded in the month of November. Coal to the amount of 35,000 tons valued at Y. 254,331 was purchased for these vessels during that month. These figures are exclusive of Cardiff coal, not a small quantity of which was also shipped by war vessels.

Captain Pond, U. S. M., has supplied a long-felt want by the gift of a case for tracts, pamphlets, etc., which has been placed at the west end of the Episcopal cathedral.

BIG FIRE IN PALAMA STREETS TO BE REPAIRED.

Four Chinese Stores Were Plundered for the Present Year.

WAS OPIUM THE CAUSE? PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.

Some Fear That Lives May Have Superiority over Death. Some Fear That Lives May Have Superiority over Death.

Flames.

The deep forest which reached the shores of the about 2 miles this morning and the city was started by the rush of excited crowds through the streets going in the direction of Palama.

The sky was made incandescent by leaping flames and vast volumes of smoke covered over them in a cloud. It was reported that this is the result of the Transverse Company's mining.

It took the department of fire no time to respond to the alarm and less time than it takes to tell it the flames were on the way to the scene of the conflagration.

Four large stores on King street opposite the new pumping station were on fire and rapidly being destroyed by the devouring flames.

The fire, which only about twenty minutes after it was discovered, had destroyed the second of the four stores, was still burning.

When the ringing alarm went the scene there was a sort of stampede in searching flames. It was with great difficulty that the firemen and drivers could get near enough to bring their hose into play.

Some several powerful streams were at work, however, though they were in use as far as saving the building were concerned. Neither did the firemen turn their attention to saving than none of the surrounding houses.

The four stores were full of goods when the fire was discovered. This was a panic when the alarm of fire was given, when women and children came tumbling out of the fire, some of them with their clothes on, others half-choked while some of them had nothing but a cloth on all at all.

A few made hasty attempts at saving some of their property, and the usual scenes half bad, half indifferent were witnessed, of people saying the most worthless articles.

People in the surrounding houses also hurried out of doors, moving with them everything, as afraid were they that the flames would reach their homes.

A good cause had they for fear, for the fire was a hot one and a quick one and it took not more than thirty minutes after the engines had arrived for the four two-story buildings to be nothing but a heap of ashes.

An advertisement which I placed upon the scene with the engines and firemen showed some of the Chinese who had been burned out of house and home.

There were some thirty or forty of those who had lived in the destroyed structures. They were anxiously looking around for one or two of their number. They did not know but what they had perished in the flames, and indeed it was impossible to ascertain had night whether any lives had been lost or not.

It was said that the fire was started by the overturning of a small lamp used by an opium fiend, and it was thought by some that, inasmuch as the fire was not discovered until it had gotten good headway, it was very probable that the smokers of the surrounding area had been perched in the bushes and bushes.

The work of the firemen was soon done and they did make work in saving property from destruction. The heat was intense. The pumpers worked hard and many places turned out. The greatest damage was to the last building right next to the burning stores. They were badly scorched and two or three times fire started among hay and feed stored there but it was extinguished before any great damage was done.

An electric wire fell to the ground in front of the burning engine and some brilliant sparks were seen to fly from the great length of the big cable.

Some dared venture out the fire with the alarm of fire of 4:15 A. M. when the fire had just burst out, but the firemen had not yet come to the scene.

The sight of the immediate vicinity of the fire command one of the most terrible scenes of panic and destruction in all conditions of undress and exposure were caused upon their innocent people, while their crushed, broken, and further prostrating bodies of water in the sides and roofs of their dwellings.

Two Chinese were sent from whom they had been informed of the existence of the oil storage building near the fire out of the way of the fire. They had to pass through the flames and were badly scorched.

Notwithstanding the hour, that was passed through to witness the conflagration.

Three of the stores burned had been occupied by Miss Chung, Lee, and Chung Wing. The other had been occupied by a Chinese. It is the store of Chung Wing which had the fire and had to have started.

The Chinese left the scene of the fire and went to the Chinese temple, where they had been informed of the existence of the oil storage building.

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MET LAST TIME IN THE CENTURY.

Department Heads Confer With the Governor on Various Matters.

For the last time in the nineteenth century Governor and the heads of territorial departments met recently to discuss matters of public welfare.

There was no session of the Legislature, and the meeting was opened by the Governor.

The Governor, in his address, spoke of the operation of prohibiting the importation of opium packed in mud from China.

He said that most of these cases came from Hongkong, Canton and other mercantile centers where the opium has aged with more or less seepage.

He said that the Board of Health

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Assessors of the Territory of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in the Territory of Hawaii, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee, or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified, true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer.

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai G. H. Dunn

Waipahu James N. K. Keola

Makawao W. O. Aiken

Hana A. Gross

Hawaii H. P. Low

South Kohala J. K. Kaemakale

North Kohala H. John Abu

Kaneoche William P. Fenell

Puna Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau T. Brandt

Koloa Henry Blake

Kaneoche J. W. Neal

Hanalei W. E. H. Dewart

Approved.

THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

224—January 2, 1901.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH

Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

Hilo Merchantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, vs. G. N. Hagedale, defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii.

You are commanded to summon C. N. Hagedale, defendant in case in this Court, to appear before the Board of Health, to be held in the Board of Health, in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area.

You are commanded to summon C. N. Hagedale, defendant in case in this Court, to appear before the Board of Health, to be held in the Board of Health, in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area.

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And you are further commanded to, and have you there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.